

## Reagan, Freij exchange letters

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — The White House Sunday released an exchange of letters in which a West Bank Palestinian mayor wrote to President Reagan of his support for the new U.S. plan for peace in the Middle East. Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem expressed support for the plan in a brief letter and received in return a message of gratitude from the president. "I wish to convey to you, Mr. President, from the little town of Bethlehem, our support for your plan to find a comprehensive solution to end the sufferings of the Palestinian people and to bring peace and security for all nations in the Middle East," Mr. Freij said in his letter. "It is particularly important to have your endorsement of my approach to peace," Mr. Reagan responded.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز بوليتيكي يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الرأي"

## Palestinian shot dead in Nablus

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops shot and killed a 17-year-old Arab in the occupied West Bank Saturday after being attacked by a mob of stone-throwing youths, Arab sources said. They said an army patrol fired warning shots into the air when they came under a hail of stones in Nablus, a traditional flashpoint for Arab unrest in the Israeli-occupied territories. One youth then attacked an Israeli soldier with an iron bar and tried to grab his gun. The patrol then opened fire into the crowd, the sources said, hitting one youth who died later in hospital.

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## Sharon demands return of captured soldiers

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon Sunday demanded the release of eight Israeli soldiers who, he said, had been captured in central Lebanon and removed to behind ceasefire lines controlled by Syrian forces. The military command said Israel regarded the capture of the soldiers as a "most serious violation of the ceasefire" and that the minister's demand was given to the United States for transmission to Damascus. "A ceasefire is supposed to be in effect, not a war, and the capture of the eight men was an act of kidnapping," the command said. "Israel knew the men were captured alive and well and expected them to be returned in the same condition," it added.

## Khomeini warns against support for U.S. plan

LONDON (R) — Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned neighbouring countries Sunday against backing President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals, Tehran Radio reported. The broadcast, monitored in London, quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as telling officials in a speech that what he described as so-called Islamic countries were trying to approve the U.S. plan and recognise Israel despite Israeli crimes in Lebanon. The ayatollah said that if countries in the Gulf and the rest of the region accepted the plan, Iran would not forgive them and might punish them as its religious duty.

## Kashmir leader hospitalised

NEW DELHI (R) — Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, known as "the Lion of Kashmir", suffered a heart attack early Sunday and was under constant medical supervision, his official spokesman said. The spokesman said in the state capital of Srinagar that the sudden development in the sheikh's condition is causing much anxiety and concern to the doctors attending him. "According to the Press Trust of India news agency, the 76-year-old chief minister of the North Indian state of Kashmir has been in poor health for the last three months. The sheikh's son, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who is the Kashmiri health minister, told reporters that a special drug had been flown out from London for the ailing leader."

## Turkey registers voters for referendum

ANKARA (R) — Turks stayed indoors Sunday on government orders to be registered for a referendum on the draft constitution to be held before the end of the year. Some 500,000 officials took part in the country-wide count to register eligible voters over the age of 21. Officials said around 21 million people were expected to be registered for the referendum, the date of which has not yet been announced.

## Indian flood toll rises to 270

NEW DELHI (R) — The death toll in India's monsoon floods rose to more than 270 Sunday as the raging Ganges and Yamuna rivers swamped more villages in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. The Press Trust of India news agency reported from the northern city of Lucknow that about 1,000 villages in the state had been flooded since Saturday.

## Soviets search for "snowman"

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet scientific team has launched a hunt for the abominable snowman in the Pamir Mountain range of Soviet Central Asia, according to a report in the Moscow newspaper Trud. The trade union newspaper said there had been numerous sightings of a large, hairy creature in the Pamirs and the scientists were hoping they could finally track it down.



His Majesty King Hussein, on his departure to attend the Arab summit in Fez, Sunday embraces his son Prince Faisal while Prince Mohammad (right) and his son Prince Talal (left) look on. On the far right, Crown Prince Hassan chats with Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo)

## King arrives in Fez for summit

FEZ, Morocco (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Sunday to take part in the 12th Arab summit conference due to start Monday. King Hussein was met at the airport by King Hassan II of Morocco, Moroccan Crown Prince Mohammed Ibn Al Hassan, Prince Rashid Ibn Al Hassan and Prince Abdullah Ibn Mohammed as well as Moroccan Prime Minister Almoti Bouabed, senior officials and high ranking army officers. King Hussein left Amman at noon Sunday and was seen off upon departure by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Crown Prince Hassan, royal family members, cabinet ministers, presidents of the National Consultative Council and Upper House of Parliament, senior officials and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman. The King is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb. Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as the Regent. A royal decree was issued Sunday appointing Minister of Information Adnan 'Abu Odeh as acting prime minister, minister of defence and minister of foreign affairs.

## PLO to further study Reagan's proposals

BOURJ CEDRIA, Tunisia (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Sunday, on the eve of what could be a decisive Arab summit, that it was studying President Reagan's plan for peace in the Middle East. In a brief communique at the end of a one-day meeting here, the PLO leadership said it had held a preliminary discussion on the U.S. proposals and would study them further. Arab diplomatic sources said the PLO's stand on the proposals announced by President Reagan last week would be the key factor in the summit that opens Monday in Fez, Morocco. The PLO's communique, read out by its chief spokesman Yasser Abd Rabbu, confirmed that the organisation would send a delegation to Fez. Although it was not specified in the statement, PLO sources said the organisation's leader Yasser Arafat would head the delegation. Sunday's meeting at a hotel at this beach resort, 25 kilometres southeast of Tunis, grouped members of the PLO Executive Committee and 40 representatives of the 60-member Central Council. The communique, which replaced a scheduled press conference by Mr. Arafat, said the leadership had discussed the aftermath of the war in Lebanon as well as the international implications of Israeli aggression in that country. On the Reagan plan, the statement said: "The Palestinian leadership discussed the plan of U.S. President Reagan on the Middle East. The Palestinian leadership has put its primary remarks about this project." Mr. Abd Rabbu added that the Reagan proposals would be studied further. PLO officials declined to say when Mr. Arafat would be leaving for Fez, but Arab diplomatic sources said he was likely to go Monday. The Central Council members included representatives of all the factions grouped in the PLO but the radical factions were represented by their second-in-commands. He said news of the settlements decision was "an unwelcome development" and inconsistent with regional peace efforts. Mr. Shultz, interviewed on television, said the mere prospect of peace had brought pressures on Israel to go along with Mr. Reagan's proposals. "We don't have any plans to try to manoeuvre people in a peace negotiation by talking about withholding government aid or anything like that," he said. Nevertheless, Mr. Shultz suggested the administration would not move swiftly in deciding on the Arab states.

## New U.S. proposals will lead to Soviet base in Mideast, Begin says

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan made public Sunday that the new U.S. proposals for peace in the Middle East would lead to the establishment of a "Soviet base" in the Middle East. "True, you declare you will not support the creation of a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria (West Bank) and Gaza, but such a state will arise the day they are given to Jordanian jurisdiction," Mr. Begin wrote. "Then in no time, we and you will have a Soviet base in the heart of the Middle East. Under no circumstances shall we accept such a possibility even arising which will endanger our existence." Mr. Begin recalled that, for the past two years, both he and the president regarded their countries as "friends and allies." "Such being the case, a friend does not weaken his friend, an ally does not put his ally in jeopardy," he said. "This would be the inevitable consequence" were Israel to accept the U.S. proposals, he added. Mr. Begin said he wished to protest against Washington's failure to consult Israel before the plans were sent to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He described Jordan as "an outspoken opponent" of the Camp David process and Saudi Arabia as "a complete stranger and an adversary of the peace process." Mr. Begin also expressed disappointment at the "bravery of the Israeli fighters and the great sacrifices of the Israeli army and the Israeli people" in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said 340 Israeli soldiers were killed and 2,200 wounded, 100 seriously. Israel had destroyed 405 Syrian tanks, including nine advanced Soviet T-72s, had downed 102 Syrian MiGs and destroyed 21 batteries of Syrian Soviet-made SAM anti-aircraft missiles, Mr. Begin added.

## Arab leaders assemble for summit in Morocco

FEZ, Morocco (Agencies) — Arab leaders started arriving here Sunday to attend an Arab League summit conference due to open Monday to formulate a unified strategy in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut. Among the early arrivals were King Hussein, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled and Lebanese Minister of State Joseph Abu Khater. Mr. Abu Khater will represent President Elias Sarkis, who is handing over power to President-elect Bashir Gemayel. The leaders of most Arab states are expected to attend the summit, but Libya is boycotting the meeting which it regards as aimed at "liquidating" the Palestinian cause. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has sent his first deputy prime minister to Fez while Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman, who had been expected to join Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri in lobbying for Egypt's return to the Arab fold, sent an adviser.

Neither leader has explained why he will not be at the meeting. Algeria, which is at loggerheads with Morocco over the Western Sahara issue, is also sending a low-level team while South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh were expected to arrive later Sunday. Arab diplomatic sources said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's call last week for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan would overshadow a Saudi peace plan which remains on the agenda of the summit, reconvening in this east Moroccan city after a 10-month suspension. The 12th Arab summit had been suspended shortly after it opened last November because of disagreements over whether to implicitly recognise Israel as called for in the Saudi plan. Another factor behind the suspension was the absence of key leaders like Syrian President Assad. The U.S. proposals, which President Reagan said he formulated after consulting key states like Jordan and Saudi Arabia, have been rejected outright by Israel, Syria and some Palestinian groups. Most Arab states have cautiously welcomed the plan, while the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Sunday after a meeting of its top leaders in Tunisia that the proposals will be studied further. Arab diplomats noted that the Reagan plan ruled out the establishment of a Palestinian state but said some Arab states were nevertheless attracted to it as a basis of negotiation because they felt it indicated a shift in U.S. policy. Informed sources said Mr. Arafat was expected to leave Tunis for Fez Monday after receiving a request from King Hassan of Morocco that he should be the last delegate to arrive in order to receive an official welcome from all the assembled heads of state. Arab diplomatic sources said the PLO had been seeking, although not formally, a postponement of the summit in order to have more time to map out a new strategy following Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent dispersal of PLO forces to various Arab countries. The Iraqi-Iranian war and tension between Ethiopia and Somalia are among other topics expected to be discussed at the conference which is due to be formally opened Monday night by King Hassan II of Morocco.

## Israel to go on establishing W.Bank settlements

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli government ministers voted Sunday to set up four new Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory but denied the move was connected with President Reagan's call for a freeze on further Israeli outposts there. Deputy Agricultural Minister Michael Dekel said the decision by a ministerial committee to approve the new settlements was part of a plan adopted some time ago by the government. "Today's decision has nothing to do, no connection, with the American demand for a halt of Israeli settlement in the areas," Mr. Dekel told reporters. Three of the new settlements — Yakim, Kochba and Sussya — will be established in the West Bank. The fourth, Alei Sinai, will be built in the Gaza Strip for Israelis who evacuated a farming village in Sinai when it was returned to Egypt under the Camp David agreements early this year. An official of the Jewish Agency, which is responsible for settlements, said the communities were part of a government plan to house 100,000 Jews in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967. Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich, chairman of the ministerial meeting, said later that two present paramilitary outposts in the West Bank would also become civilian settlements. Israeli army conscripts often band together to form a farming-military outpost while fulfilling their three-year period of service. These become civilian settlements when the soldiers are discharged. Mr. Ehrlich said the government plan calls for the establishment of seven more settlements in the Hebron Hills area of the West Bank. Israel has established 103 settlements with 25,000 people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Leftists hand over Beirut positions to Lebanon army

BEIRUT (R) — Leftist Lebanese soldiers Sunday moved out of two key buildings they had won in the 1975-76 civil war, turning over the strategic Beirut structures to the Lebanese army and police. The Murabitoun, the largest leftist militia still in Beirut, handed over the Murr Tower, a 30-storey, never-completed block which even last week continued to be the scene of sniper fire. The Holiday Inn, taken from right-wing Falangist forces in the civil war's "battle of the hotels," The leftists had transferred the buildings to the Syrian-backed Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) after the war. They had reclaimed the sites only recently, after the PLA left Beirut in the evacuation of Syrian and Palestinian fighters completed last week. Ibrahim Kheilat, leader of the Murabitoun, said Sunday his forces refused to move from some positions in the city's port area, fearing that the Americans, who now control the port as part of a multinational supervisory force, would let the Israelis slip through their lines and attack. Meanwhile, Beirut's southern suburbs, where leftists and Israeli troops had exchanged sniper fire for the past two days, were quiet. Late Saturday the Lebanese army returned to barracks in the area. The barracks had been heavily damaged in the fighting and Lebanese troops charged that the Israelis had taken some 30 vehicles, including armoured cars and anti-aircraft guns. Sunday, former Prime Minister Saeb Salam said a Lebanese businessman would pay for a cleanup of siege-battered Beirut. The businessman, who has international interests, had sent trucks and bulldozers, Mr. Salam said.

## Israel boycotts Lebanon enquiry

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (A.P.) — The Israeli Foreign Ministry has refused to cooperate with an international enquiry into the Israeli conduct in Lebanon, but will not object to Israeli citizens testifying, a ministry spokesman said Sunday. The commission published notices in the Israeli press last week saying it was operating under the chairmanship of Sean MacBride, 1974 Nobel Peace Prize laureate and former U.N. assistant secretary general. It said it would take evidence in Israel this week on "reported violations of human rights and civil liberties, the classification and treatment of prisoners and acts which may be judicially characterised as war crimes," during Israel's invasion of Lebanon. It said the commission was independent of all governments and organisations, and included Prof. Richard Falk, of the international law department of the University of Princeton, Dr. Kader Asmal, senior lecturer in law at Trinity College, Dublin, Prof. Gerard de la Pradelle of the University of Paris, Dr. Brian Bercusson of the University of London and Prof. Stefan Wild, director of the Oriental Institute at the University of Bonn. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said the commission would get no help from the Israeli government. The commission says it has already collected testimony in Lebanon, and will spend three days in Israel. A spokeswoman for the Israeli organisers was quoted in the Jerusalem Post as saying the commission had received threatening phone calls, as well as calls from Israelis willing to testify.

## Mubarak reiterates cautious welcome for U.S. plan

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak reiterated Sunday the Egyptian cabinet's cautious approval of President Reagan's new Middle East peace initiative and said the cabinet had some observations which would be announced later. "President Reagan's initiative has positive aspects," he told reporters. U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, here on a three-day visit, said he was delighted by the qualified welcome the Egyptian cabinet extended to the proposals Saturday night. Diplomatic sources said the Egyptian reaction could have an important effect on other Arab opinion and provide impetus for the drive to achieve settlement of the Palestinian problem. The proposals called for Palestinian self-government in conjunction with Jordan on the occupied West Bank and in Gaza. They also urged a halt to Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land but stopped short of supporting a full Palestinian state. In welcoming positive aspects of the plan, the Egyptian cabinet appeared to be referring to the first two points. Political sources believed the observations that the cabinet would make on other points included the question of Palestinian statehood. The semi-official daily Al Ahram reported that President Mubarak would send a message to President Reagan in the next few days explaining the Egyptian attitude in full. Mr. Weinberger played a key role in presenting the proposals to President Mubarak. He told reporters Sunday: "We are all very pleased with that (cabinet) statement." The defence secretary arrived here on Friday night from Israel where the Reagan plan received an uncompromising rebuff. He said he thought Israel might in time reconsider its view. Diplomatic sources said the Israeli rejection might have made it easier for Arab leaders to look favourably at the Reagan proposals. There was no immediate official Egyptian comment on Israel's move Sunday to establish three more West Bank Jewish settlements in defiance of American wishes. Egypt has always opposed these settlements during the long, unavailing negotiations with Israel on Palestinian "autonomy." In the view of Egyptian officials an important aspect of the American initiative is that President Reagan is now addressing himself directly to the Palestinian problem as the root cause of Middle East conflict. On his last full day in Egypt Mr. Weinberger discussed arms supply and other military matters with Defence Minister Mohammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala. Field Marshal Abu Ghazala said he was very happy with the discussion. Later Mr. Weinberger toured the Egyptian air bases of Cairo West and Inshas. He leaves Monday for London.

## MIDDLE EAST

# Arabs in the U.S. develop sense of unity

By Lee May

WASHINGTON — Omar Latouf, an Atlanta surgeon, used to be too busy to take part in street protests. The Jordanian-born Palestinian said that since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, however, "I have found myself going on six demonstrations. It is quite a change."

Dr. Latouf, 29, who has lived in Atlanta 11 years, is one of many Arab-Americans who have been stirred to unaccustomed political activism by the war in Lebanon. Marches in the streets are only part of their response to events thousands of miles away.

It is a paradox of war: As Israeli troops have battered Beirut, they also have helped millions of Americans of Arab descent to develop a new sense of political unity. That unity, in turn, has fostered new efforts to increase their visibility in the news media and to fight old stereotypes that long have plagued Arab-Americans.

The signs are widespread. Demonstrations, media campaigns, petitions, letters to politicians and establishment of coalitions with other kinds of activist groups all herald what David Sadd calls "the turning point" in the lives of Arab-Americans.

## Civil rights groups

Mr. Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab-Americans, said, "Never before have Arab-Americans been galvanized as they have by this single event."

In Cincinnati, Victor Asfour, a salesman and board member of the Arab-American association, said that recently he was "encouraged" when officials of civil rights groups joined an Arab-American protest against Israel.

The support comes "not so much for the goods of Arabs, but for the American people," Mr. Asfour, a Jerusalem native, contended. He said Americans would gain enemies worldwide if the United States continues to favour Israel in the Lebanon conflict.

Ms. Marian Spencer, president of the Cincinnati branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, one of the groups Mr. Asfour mentioned, said that it was logical for the NAACP to ally itself with Arab-Americans out of a common concern about ethnic prejudice.

"We have supported a homeland for Israel, and it is only right that we support a homeland for the Palestinians," she said.

Estimates on the number of

Arab-Americans range as high as 7 million, but it is generally agreed that there are at least 2.5 million. About 60 per cent are Lebanese, according to the Arab-American association, which says Syrians, Yemenis and Palestinians, in that order, represent the next three largest groups.

Those familiar with Arab-American customs say many have traditionally chosen to be assimilated into American society and not to draw attention to their heritage.

But that tendency is beginning to change, and ending the war will not turn back the clock, Arab-Americans say. "It's forever," said Ronald W. Cathell, communications director for the association. "The Arab-American community has really stepped out of the closet, politically, and said, 'I can't remain silent anymore.'"

Mr. Cathell said his group has collected about 25,000 names in a National Petition to Save Lebanon campaign. The petitions are to be presented to President Reagan, with whom Arab-Americans are seeking to meet to air their concerns.

## Compared with Jews

The new Arab-American boldness has raised inevitable comparisons with American Jews, according to one of their spokesmen.

Ms. Mary Zumot, who was born in Jordan and now teaches political science at Mercer University in Atlanta, said when she calls newspapers and television stations to urge them to cover Arab causes, she is often told by editors — not in a hostile way — that Arabs "are beginning to get like Jews" in their attempts to get media coverage.

Ms. Lois DeBakey, professor of scientific communication at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is widely known for her writings on media and language. Miss DeBakey, sister of heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and the daughter of Lebanese parents, said a strong public campaign by Arabs could show non-Arabs that they are "not all greedy, oil-rich sheikhs lying down on couches and eating grapes while servants are at their beck and call."

At the American Jewish Committee, Hyman Bookbinder, the committee's Washington representative, said, "There is a heightened pro-Arab consciousness that may make our job a little tougher."

— Los Angeles Times Service

# Refugees' problem remains unsolved

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) acted quickly to bring emergency relief and health services to tens of thousands of refugees uprooted by the fighting in Lebanon. It has launched a six-month relief programme for Palestine refugees suffering as a result of the emergency, and has appealed to governments for \$39 million to finance it. Reconstruction will cost much more.

Right: An UNRWA classroom at Burj el-Shehali Camp near Tyre makes a bleak lunchtime setting for this Palestine refugee family who have lost home—and perhaps a husband—as well. Below (right): A Palestinian refugee woman at the entrance of her bomb-damaged house in Burj el-Barajneh Camp near Beirut. Below (left): A Palestinian refugee mother giving a bath to her children in the open air since they are all homeless.



## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Korean  
17:30 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:30 ..... Children's Programme  
19:15 ..... Local Programme  
19:35 ..... Local Programme on Health  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Local Programme  
22:00 ..... Arabic Play  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Comedy: George & Mildred  
21:10 ..... Play of the Week  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... The Love Boat

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Picnic Time  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals: Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... News Summary  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Round-up in Concert  
19:00 ..... Newsday  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:50 ..... News Headlines  
22:00 ..... Sign Off

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 Newsday 06:30 The Flame and the Wind 06:45 Words 06:50 Paperback Choice 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World

News 07:00 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30 Classical Pop 07:45 The Poem 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Off the Record 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours, News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Poshed Choice 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 World News 11:20 Goodies 11:30 Intertube 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 The Now 12:15 The Hobbit 12:30 The Bogart File 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 Keynote 13:30 Diversions 14:00 Radio Newswire 14:15 Brain of Britain 1982 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Cricket 15:45 Dear Mr. Shaw 16:15 The Plain Man's Guide to International Organizations 16:30 John Peel 16:45 Country Style 17:00 Radio Newswire 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 My Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Paperback Choice 19:15 Uncle Silas 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newswire 20:30 Off the Record 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Poshed Choice 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network 23:05 22:15 World Service Short Story 23:30 Grainger in the Strand 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports roundup 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Brain of Britain 1982

## VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: Americans, Science, Listeners' letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 20:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report: News Newsweek's Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analysis

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### FILM

\* The Electric Eskimo, an adventure film for children, at the British Council at 7:00 p.m.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

America Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim communities a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweibdeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 61757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

03:49 ..... Fajr  
05:14 ..... (Shrine) Shuarq  
11:35 ..... Dhulh  
18:09 ..... 'Asr  
17:53 ..... Maghreb  
19:19 ..... 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Larana (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Kuwait (SR)  
11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:00 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
16:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
17:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:30 ..... London, Istanbul (RJ)  
17:45 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
17:00 ..... London (BA)  
19:50 ..... Frankfurt (LA)  
20:10 ..... Amsterdam (KLM)  
21:00 ..... Moscow (SU)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

### DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:00 ..... Athens, Belgrade (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Frankfurt (LA)  
10:30 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:15 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:10 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:50 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SU)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in J.S.  
Belgian franc ..... 75/ 75.5  
Dutch guilder ..... 131/ 131.8  
Egyptian guinea ..... 361.6/ 368.3  
French franc ..... 51/ 51.3  
Iraqi dinar ..... 625/ 631.6  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 25.4/ 25.6  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 137.9/ 138.7  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1223/ 1230  
Lebanese lira ..... 74/ 75.3  
Omani rial ..... 1026.6/ 1032.6  
Qatari riyal ..... 97.3/ 98  
Saudi riyal ..... 103.5/ 104.1  
Swedish crown ..... 57.8/ 58.1  
Swiss franc ..... 169.7/ 170.7  
Syrian lira ..... 60.6/ 61.1  
UAE dirham ..... 96.6/ 97.3  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 615/ 618.7  
U.S. dollar ..... 155/ 156  
W. German mark ..... 143.5/ 144.4

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather with northerly to moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C  
Amman ..... 20/32  
Agaba ..... 25/41  
Deserts ..... 21/37  
Jordan Valley ..... 24/38

Yesterday's high temperature readings:  
Amman 33, Agaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 31 per cent, Agaba 26 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Firestation, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 36390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Akhel Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabel Amman Maternity ..... 42562  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 64171-4  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 67158  
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein ..... 67127-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 65292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 64164  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Saleem Al Attari ..... 74203

Dr. Zain Zaghloul ..... 35971  
Nairohah pharmacy ..... 23472  
Fattah's pharmacy ..... 37147  
Fadi pharmacy ..... 69448  
Al Hayat pharmacy ..... 24136  
Taxi taxi ..... 44668  
Jawad's taxi ..... 39659  
Tinner taxi ..... 66417  
Khalid taxi ..... 23715  
Kurdi taxi ..... 841309

IRBD  
Hani Ghannouch ..... 2927  
Tubeshir pharmacy ..... 23141

ZARQA  
Dr. Khalil Abu Hussein ..... 85001  
Al Housh pharmacy ..... (-)

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 66413  
Price complaints ..... 61176  
Information ..... 12

Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.  
Apple (African) ..... 350/ 300  
Apple (American) ..... 350/ 300  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 200/ 170  
Apple (Golden) ..... 200/ 160  
Apple (Grape) ..... 360/ 300  
Apple (Local) ..... 200/ 160  
Apple (Stark) ..... 200/ 160  
Banana ..... 260/ 200  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 225/ 180  
Beans ..... 360/ 300  
Beans (string) ..... 280/ 200  
Broad Beans ..... 170/ 140  
Cabbage ..... 150/ 120  
Carrot ..... 160/ 120  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 200/ 160  
Cherries ..... 400/ 300  
Cucumber (large) ..... 180/ 150  
Cucumber (small) ..... 250/ 200  
Eggplant (small) ..... 180/ 140  
Fagous ..... 150/ 120

Pigs ..... 340/ 280  
Garlic ..... 550/ 450  
Grapes ..... 180/ 140  
Hot Green Pepper ..... 240/ 200  
Lemon ..... 180/ 150  
Mellow ..... 80/ 60  
Marrow (large) ..... 200/ 160  
Marrow (small) ..... 200/ 150  
Melon ..... 200/ 150  
Okra ..... 440/ 360  
Onion (dry) ..... 80/ 60  
Parsley ..... 100/ 100  
Peas ..... 460/ 400  
Peas (Lebanese) ..... 280/ 220  
Potato (imported) ..... 120/ 100  
Radish ..... 150/ 150  
Red Cherries ..... 300/ 400  
Sage ..... 450/ 380  
Sweet Pepper ..... 220/ 160  
Tomato ..... 130/ 90  
Water Melon ..... 100/ 70

Handwritten signature or mark.

**Randa Habib's CORNER****Tower control to Major Tom**

Not everybody in Amman has a direct international line and to make an international phone call we have to dial 17, register the number of our correspondent, and wait....

For how long? It depends. One should take into consideration the load on the lines, the number of calls placed etc....

Sometimes the phone operator in Amman gives you a deadline. "One hour's waiting", she says, and this suits you.

You work out the time difference and gather that your correspondent would be in at this hour.

One hour passes, another half hour; you dial 15 and ask about your call. They answer you that you shall be soon getting it. You start to grow impatient and sit in an armchair and wait; the hours pass and you start to grow furious.

After another call to number 15 and an inquiry about the call you placed, the telephone number of your correspondent and yours, a screaming voice tells you:

"Close your line. We're going to put the call through to you".

You comply, somewhat excited at the idea of finally getting your call. You decide that it is better to stay near the phone as they're going to give you the call immediately.

A quarter of an hour passes, half an hour, and still nothing.

You mentally calculate that you have been waiting for six hours for a call that should have taken only an hour. Fuming, you dial 15 and inquire about your call.

The operator, after keeping you waiting for some time, comes back and tells you:

"No call has been registered by you. Call 17 and have it registered".

You are on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Believe me at least six persons I know have had similar experiences during the past few days.

**45 Mu'ta students to study in U.S.**

AMMAN (Petra) — An intensive eight-week English language course for Mu'ta University candidates wishing to continue higher studies in the United States ended at the University of Jordan Saturday.

The 45 candidates have been prepared to sit for an entrance examination prior to their joining U.S. universities in the coming academic year.

**ACC grants JD 195,000 loan to farmers**

JERASH (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation branch here granted loans totalling JD 195,000 to farmers in the region during the current year.

The loans were used to finance the building of irrigation canals and an olive oil mill.

A corporation spokesman said that farmers in Jerash District will be offered a total of JD 300,000 in loans in the coming few months.

**Palestinian pilgrims to start arriving on Sept. 13**

AMMAN (Petra) — The first batch of Muslims from territories occupied by Israel since 1948, wishing to perform pilgrimage in Mecca is due here on Sept. 13 en route to Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs announced here Sunday.

It said that some 2210 pilgrims will be arriving in three groups and will be transported by Public Transport Corporation Buses to Saudi Arabia.

The announcement was made at the end of an enlarged meeting held at the ministry Sunday, attended by under-secretaries of ministries of Interior, Health and Awqaf and other officials.

Also it was announced Sunday that some 33,000 Turkish pilgrims will start arriving at the border post of Ramtha, north Jordan on Sept. 10. The pilgrims, scheduled to arrive over a period of five days,

will be carried by 1,300 buses across the Syrian border into Jordan.

The ministry spokesman appealed to all Jordanian pilgrims to leave for Saudi Arabia before Sept. 10 to avoid congestion at Saudi border posts.

In Ramtha, however, it was announced that groups of youth centres in Irbid, Ramtha and Turra did a one-day voluntary work to prepare the pilgrims' camp which will be receiving pilgrims from a number of neighbouring countries on their way to Saudi Arabia.

Some 100 youths cleaned Ramtha squares and other public utilities as well as the main road leading from the border to south. At the eastern border post of H-4 preparations were made for receiving other groups of pilgrims, in a big camp set up there for the purpose.

**NRA extracts copper ore**

AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) announced Sunday that work on extracting copper ore from Wadi Araba has started.

An NRA spokesman said the first shipment amounting to 630 tonnes will be sent to Britain where a British firm will conduct tests on the ore to determine its economic feasibility.

The \$726,000 project is intended as a first step towards the construction of a copper extracting plant in Wadi Araba for full exploitation of the ore, expected to be 3,000 tonnes annually.

**Rashid Al Digr returns from conference**

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan's Vice President Rashid Al Digr returned here Saturday after participating in an international conference on medical laws which opened in Belgium on August 22.

Participants in the conference discussed such subjects as the test tube baby, induced sterility and the legalisation of abortion among other subjects of interest to society, Dr. Digr said. He added that delegates from 70 countries took part in the conference.

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**Qaddouri: Arabs should strive to increase agricultural production**

AMMAN (Petra) — A Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) technical committee opened a two-day meeting here Sunday to discuss Arab agricultural integration.

Addressing the opening session CAEU Secretary General Fakri Qaddouri said that Arab countries should strive hard to increase agricultural production and should coordinate their agricultural policies and cooperate for the purpose of achieving food security.

Agricultural production in the Arab World grew by two per cent in the 1970s while demand for food in the same period rose by 4.6 per cent, which caused huge increases in imports of food supplies from abroad, Dr. Qaddouri said.

He said estimates indicate that the Arab countries will require food worth 90,000 million dollars by the year 1990, and this is a staggering figure that should prompt Arab governments to study the situation more seriously and find ways for increasing food production. The deteriorating agricultural situation in the Arab

World calls on Arab governments to take steps towards raising the efficiency of production, he said.

Such cooperation Dr. Qaddouri said is in line with the Arab Economic Unity Agreement and the Joint Arab Economic Strategy endorsed by the 11th Arab summit held in Amman in 1980.

Two U.N. organisations, the Food and Agriculture Org-

anisation (FAO) and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) are among several regional organisations attending the two-day meeting.

On the agenda is a study of Arab countries' agricultural conditions and future plans for increasing their agricultural products.

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**Crown Prince to open first geological conference**

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince the Regent will open here Monday the first Jordanian Geological Conference with a speech outlining the role of Jordanian geologists in the country's development.

The aim of this conference is to offer Jordanian geologists the chance to discuss with fellow Arab geologists a number of issues pertaining to the subject of geology and its role in national development, according to the chairman of the conference's preparatory committee Abdul Qader

Abed. He said that preparation for the conference started last year and a preparatory committee set up then had extended invitations to several Arab and foreign geologists to submit studies and researches on Jordan's geology and that of the Middle East, the Gulf region and Egypt.

Working papers to be discussed cover such subjects as firestones, shale oil, oil, minerals and phosphates in Jordan, that will be submitted by specialists from Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Other papers will cover rock layers and formation of rock as well as landslides and earthquakes, the nature of soil and other natural resources, in addition to pollution of ground water in Jordan.

At least 120 experts from Jordanian universities, government departments and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, Iraq, Palestine, West Germany, Britain, and the USA will take part in the conference.

**Chamber of Commerce to go to 56th meeting**

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chamber of Commerce has decided to take part in the 56th meeting of the Arab federation of chambers of commerce which will open in Kuwait on Oct. 10.

During the two-day meeting the participants will discuss recent developments in Lebanon and aid to be offered to the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

**Ambassador to Yugoslavia presents credentials**

BELGRADE (Petra) — Jordan's new ambassador to Yugoslavia Walid Al Sa'd Saturday presented his credentials to the Chairman of Yugoslavia's Presidency Council Peter Stambolic.

At the presentation ceremony, Mr. Stambolic said his country is keen on promoting cooperation with Jordan, and praised the existing ties between the two countries which were strengthened by the late Yugoslav leader Josip

Tito and His Majesty King Hussein, who he said worked together to promote the cause of the non-aligned movement.

Yugoslavia is concerned to make the forthcoming non-aligned conference achieve success and help the cause of world peace, he said. Mr. Stambolic said that the non-aligned conference should discuss the Middle East question and Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

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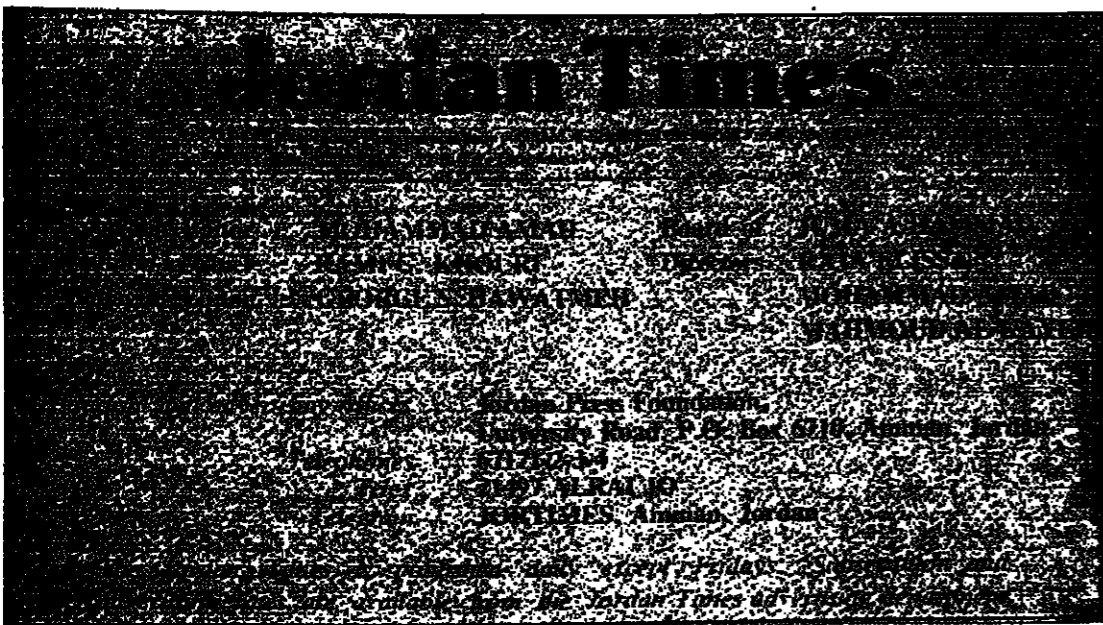
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## Shift into active

IT IS reasonable to expect, given Israeli history, that the Israeli government will react to United States President Ronald Reagan's call for a freeze on Jewish settlements in the occupied territories by accelerating the establishment of new settlements. Such is the probability, and it was hinted at yesterday by an official of the Jewish Agency who said that at least three more settlements would be started near Jerusalem and Nablus within the near future.

The American-Israeli relationship is going to pass through a rough but telling time, now that Mr. Reagan has come out with American interpretations of the future status of the occupied territories — interpretations that conflict badly with Israeli views. It is logical to assume that Israel and its American apologists and surrogates will use all means at their disposal to weaken Mr. Reagan politically at home or to make him retract some or all of his Middle East peace proposals. The

use of the settlements as a tool to challenge Mr. Reagan would be a natural one for the Israeli government and its messianic supporters.

We shall look carefully at the American response in the coming weeks and months. It is traditional for an American president who makes a balanced statement about the Arab-Israeli conflict to retract it and retreat from it after Israeli pressure is applied on the White House. We are told that no such thing will happen with Mr. Reagan, and we sincerely hope that this will be the case. But it is not enough for the Americans simply to ignore new Israeli settlements. It would be appropriate for the United States to devise a means of making its opposition to the settlements an active, and not only a passive, attitude. It is up to Washington to determine the most appropriate means to do this. Words on their own, however, are insufficient.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: The Fez summit and the U.S. initiative

The Fez summit is expected to reconvene on Monday, and the American initiative will definitely be on the agenda.

We would warn against the possibility of a conference blow-up during and through the discussion of the initiative. It would be useful to remind of the dangerous consequences of the collapse of the first Fez summit, held a few months ago. Great damage has certainly befallen the Arab Nation up to now due to this fact.

The discussion of the initiative will naturally reveal differences and controversial attitudes, but it should not become a springboard for deepening Arab inconsistencies instead of cementing a far-sighted common Arab stand based on past experience and its lessons.

We hope the Arab leaders will discuss the U.S. initiative concentrating in the first place on its

nature and avoiding polarisation with foreign forces, seeing it basically in a clear Arab perspective.

The Arab leaders participating in the summit are expected to adopt an attitude to be honoured by all participants. Whether this final attitude is based on a consensus or a majority vote, the past errors that have allowed the minority opposition to jeopardise Arab solidarity should no longer be tolerated.

The time has come for the minority of Arab leaders to submit to the majority decision to give Arab solidarity a genuine meaning.

The Arab masses do not expect enthusiastic slogans but real action from their leaders' meeting in Fez. Such action lies in taking a responsible and courageous attitude towards the U.S. initiative after having it thoroughly studied.

### Al Dustour: Principles of a just peace

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan emphasised in an article published in the London Times Jordan's interpretation of peace. Peace, Prince Hassan said, should be based on two inseparable principles: security for the states in the region and justice for its peoples.

The Arab-Israeli conflict has proved the soundness of this interpretation. Israel, regardless of its military superiority, has been unable to enforce an unjust peace formula; moreover, the world community has failed to reach a settlement that does not take the legitimate rights of the Palestinians into account.

The conflict in the Middle East will remain a hotbed threatening world peace as long as a just solution to the Palestinian problem is not reached; and as long as Israel continues its aggressive policies under the cover of security pretences—assuming that the question of security is a unilateral issue that has nothing to do with a comprehensive peace and security framework for

all the concerned parties in the region.

Israel's major problem seems to have constantly lain in its belief that forces can obliterate rights, that military superiority can liquidate the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, that ability to enforce some status quo will never be subject to new changes that could reverse what has been imposed by force.

The inter-relation between security and justice is evidently a tight one. When justice prevails, there can be no peace or security; and as long as the Palestinian people are denied their homeland, there will remain open chances for new hostilities.

The solution to the problem is no mystery if Israel can do away with its extremism, expansionist plans and hegemonistic trends. Israel's policies and attitudes, despite military victories, have not brought about peace but opened new avenues for continued hostilities in the Middle East and posed increasing threat to world peace.

## DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jab

# From Beirut to Fez and the emergence of second-best solutions

PRESIDENT REAGAN had just announced fresh proposals for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Palestinian question. The timing of his announcement coincided with the final episode of the brutal Israeli invasion and destruction of Lebanon, namely, the completion of the PLO withdrawal from Beirut. It also came less than a week before the convening of the Twelfth Arab Summit that is scheduled to start in Fez Monday.

For the Arabs, and more so for the Palestinians, the new American initiative has been quite delayed. It should have been declared by the United States in 1978 at the latest, either in line with the Camp David Accords or during the stalled autonomy talks that followed. Perhaps the human suffering in Lebanon could have been saved. The deep-rooted frustration and homelessness of the Palestinians could have been minimised. The oppression of Palestinians under Israeli occupation and the confiscation of their land and other property could have been halted.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the destruction of Palestinian camps there had created a strong anti-American feeling. It is imperative for the United States to heed the well-justified Arab concerns of

the uncontrollable Israeli intransigence and domination. Otherwise, irrational radicalism would be rapidly enhanced and would endanger stability in the area for years to come.

The new American move was also prompted by the possible course of action which the PLO may take in the aftermath of its heroic resistance of the savage Israeli war machinery. If America was not able to restrain Israeli attacks and later announce its new initiative, the radicals in the PLO would gain more strength to the detriment of moderate people in the area including those in Israel.

The main principles in President Reagan's proposal emanate from previous plans for peace in the Middle East, particularly Resolution 242 and Camp David Accords. In brief, these elements include: free elections in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza, full autonomy, transitional security arrangements, a transition period of five years, self-government in association with Jordan, freeze on new Israeli settlements, no Palestinian state, hard direct negotiations, normalisation, undivided Jerusalem and possible minor changes in pre-1967 borders.

Does this proposal, as out-

lined above, fully meet the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people? No, it does not. It forces the Palestinians and the Arabs to give up their original demands for a secular state in mandate Palestine. It came short of the 1947 partition resolution and even short of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

Nevertheless, we have to settle for a second-best solution. The new American initiative, therefore, stands as a good basis for peace in the Middle East. However, it leaves many questions unanswered among which are the following:

1. How could we guarantee free elections under Israeli occupation?
2. Why should the full autonomy transition period last for five years? One year would be quite sufficient to satisfy all parties concerned.
3. No mention was made of present Israeli colonies and confiscated land, water and other Arab property. These should be dismantled or returned to the Palestinians.
4. There are more than two millions of Palestinians who were originally displaced by the Zionists in 1948. They have legitimate rights to return or to be compensated. The American

proposal made no reference to their case.

5. Jerusalem, the focal issue in Arab-Israeli conflict, whose fate was left to future negotiations, will be subjected to continued Israeli expropriation and manipulation of its historical and cultural character.

6. No changes in pre-1967 borders would be acceptable if only based on Israel's security. Any possible change should be if needed very minor and reciprocal.

7. The extent of normalisation should not be dictated in the final solution but left for each party to decide in accordance with his best interest. Institutions in the West Bank and Gaza have suffered drastically from the Israeli practices as an occupying power. They have to be protected from further competition and domination.

I do support the association of the West Bank, Jerusalem and Gaza with Jordan. Indeed, I have called, some time ago, for a Jordanian-Palestinian economic union as a mutually beneficial arrangement. Both ideas may go hand in hand and strengthen our historical relationships.

If the new American proposal, though leaves many questions unanswered, stands as a

good basis for further negotiations, what would be its chances for implementation?

This depends to a great extent on the United States will to use its considerable weight and leverage to attain peace in the area. The Israeli government has to be swayed into recognition of other people's rights and that lasting peace cannot be brought by further occupation and domination. The departure of the U.S. from its sole mediator role is a healthy development as long as it is guided by the American ideal of freedom and human rights.

It would be a historic meeting for Arab leaders in Fez. Now, they are before a, more or less, clear American commitment to work for a peaceful settlement which tackles the rights of the Palestinian people. Perhaps the early initiation of Egypt to join the summit would help in seizing the opportunity and taking a balanced decision. Some Arab countries may continue in their out-bidding approach to Arab issues, but they should not be allowed to veto a majority position.

We have moved from Beirut to Fez to consider second-best solutions which, if brought a lasting peace to the peoples in this battered region, they would be worth the sacrifice.

# Palestine: Might versus rights

By HRE Crown Prince Hassan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is the full text of the article published by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in the Times of London on Sept. 3, in the wake of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's televised speech in which he called for full autonomy to be given to the West Bank and Gaza within the framework of an association with Jordan.

GENUINE PEACE in the Middle East is still attainable, but it depends on whether Israel is willing to recognise the Palestinians' legitimate rights. At a time when demographic realities are endangered by the colonisation of the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, Israel's withdrawals in compliance with U.N. Resolution 242 are imperative.

Jordan's interpretation of genuine peace is straightforward and based on the twin principles of security for states and justice for peoples. Israel, in common with Arab states, should have the right to respect for its statehood, freedom from armed threat, and to exist in peace with its neighbours within internationally accepted borders.

In the nine weeks of the Leb-

anon crisis, Israelisation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has intensified. With world attention focused on Lebanon, the occupation authorities have confiscated more land and on June 28 decided to establish 23 new settlements. They have exercised collective punishment and have imprisoned and harassed Palestinians unwilling to cooperate with the Israeli-patronised Village League leadership.

Arab leadership meanwhile is in disarray and under pressure from public opinion to take convincing steps towards furthering the political struggle for Palestinian rights.

Demography is clearly an Israeli concern of its ultimate intention is the annexation of the occupied territories. The delicate minority balance has been upset in Lebanon because Syria's ruling group, which represents 12 per cent of the population, is worried about the Balkanisation of the "fertile crescent" and eager to extend its influence.

The Israelis have tampered with and exploited Lebanon's sectarian balance and have offered their protection to warring factions.

The prospect of a Druze, Maronite, Shi'ite and Sunni fundamentalist break-up of Greater Syria coincides with the evolving of Greater Eretz Israel. All this means the aggravation of the plight of the dispossessed Palestinians, respect for whose inalienable rights is crucial to lasting peace.

The pan-Arab independence movement made no distinction between the rights of the Arab people to self-determination, a concept upheld by the United States under President Wilson. The late King Faisal called for self-determination on behalf of the Arab Nation at the Versailles peace conference in 1918. Successive formulae for co-existence between Arabs and Jews have been eschewed by the conflicting nationalisms up to the 1947 partition plan.

The leader of the Arab Revolt in 1916, buried in Jerusalem, was a target of the great powers' disregard for Arab rights. In 1948 the Palestinian people sought shelter in a number of Arab countries, including Jordan. The Palestinians of the West Bank were linked to Jordan by an act of union in 1950.

The late King Abdullah was assassinated in 1951 not least for his courage in envisaging as early as 1937 an independent state in Palestine united with Transjordan. He also argued forcefully, virtually alone against the expulsion of Jews from the Arab countries.

Palestinian nationalism has therefore been recognised by Jordan more than by any other state in the region. The Palestinian free choice of union was reaffirmed by eight general elections during 19 years of Jordanian administration.

In 1948 half a million Palestinians lost their rights as citizens in the "democratic" state of Israel. Their political platform is the Israeli Communist Party. Israel ironically produces the radicals she claims to fear.

In 1962 Jordan considered autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank but the *status quo* prevailed. Yet, in Jerusalem in 1964, King Hussein supported the creation of the PLO as the political expression of the Palestinian diaspora.

Since war was invited upon us in 1967, Jordan has actively sought peace through U.N. Resolution 242, of which it was a co-architect.

The 1974 Rabat decision, by Arab consensus, shifted responsibility for negotiations about the occupied territories from Jordan to the PLO as their "sole legitimate representative". Jordan, with the PLO, continues to work in re-inducing the world of the plight of the 1.2 million Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

Sharon's slogan of "Jordan is Palestine" is recent and was not raised through our independence in 1946 or even after the 1967 war. The reason for it is that the Palestinian claim to self-determination eclipses the case of the adversaries. Further settlements, threats of annexation and alternative homeland theories are turning Israel into a self-appointed policeman in a mosaic of radical minorities. The only plausible alternative and hope for lasting peace is in a commonwealth of peoples, freely exercising their identity on their national soil.

With a mood of neutralism in Europe and polarisation in the Middle East, now is the time for an unambiguous commitment by all concerned to the implementation of U.N. Resolution 242.

# Governing turbulent Italy is not impossible, just pointless

*Either political system is fatally sick, or recurrent government crises are a sign of underlying stability*

By Michael Sheridan  
Reader

ROME — Benito Mussolini, who ruled Italy under Fascist dictatorship intended to revive the glories of the Roman empire, once observed that governing his turbulent country was not impossible, —just pointless.

Last month, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini might well have pondered the dictator's words.

For Mr. Spadolini had just spent 17 days putting together the 42nd government of the Italian republic that rose from the ashes of Mussolini's administration in 1945 — a government identical to the 41st, which had collapsed in a political crisis.

Political analysts here support two interpretations of the constantly revolving door that leads to the prime minister's office and conjures up memories of the unstable years of Weimar Germany and the third and fourth French republics.

One school of thought holds that the political system is fatally sick, the other that recurrent government crises are actually a sign of underlying stability.

Italian governments since 1945 have been dominated by Christian Democrats with their allies and in the shifting sands of coalition power "la crisi" is a recognised part of the political process.

The leading Italian dictionary offers a definition of the word as "the process of changing ministers, the negotiations for new ministries following resignation, the passage of office from one minister to another."

Politicians and the Italian journalists who chronicle their comings and goings inhabit a rarefied world. It has its own vocabulary, so complex that a leading news magazine once devoted five pages to an alphabetical guide to the terminology needed just to understand the Christian Democrats.

Not surprisingly, apart from the powerful Communist Party that has been systematically excluded from power since the war and rails against the system, most ordinary Italians simply ignore the entire proceedings.

The key to the current setup lies in the historic accession of Italy's Catholic politicians to power in 1945 after years of Fascism, elitist liberal and anti-clerical government and monarchy.

The Christian Democrats, with the unflinching support of the Vatican and strong electoral support in traditional country areas and the deprived south, have kept power by themselves and in a series of parliamentary alliances.

### Extraordinary continuity

Despite occasional surges by the left, recurrent scandals and a patronage system seen by many commentators as practically designed to facilitate corruption, their politicians have given Italian governments extraordinary continuity.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, for example, has been in government almost without interruption since 1948 as agriculture minister, foreign trade minister, industry and trade minister, treasury minister, and prime minister from 1970 to 1972.

While the Christian Democrats argue that such stability has prevented coups from the right, revolution from the left and economic collapse, the Communist Party believes it has led to a fundamentally stagnant and unjust social order.

The Spadolini coalition, however, was the first since 1945 not to have a Christian Democrat as prime minister.

Mr. Spadolini, who led the tiny Republican Party, got the job because the Christian Democrats, riddled with internecine strife

after yet another scandal — the illegal masonic lodge — could not agree on a candidate.

His chances of survival looked slim last summer but he fought off several attempts to precipitate a crisis from both the Christian Democrats and the ambitious Socialists. He has also gained a reputation for integrity.

His re-assumption of power means that the socialists, whose alliance in the coalition is the key to keeping the Communist Party from power, lost their gamble to try to force early elections in the hope of increasing their 10 per cent vote.

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# The 'spare parts' man is building for the future

By Bruce de Silva  
Reader

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — A plastic bag crammed with fine tubing is the latest invention of a Brown University Medical School professor who calls himself the "spare parts" man.

Dr. Pierre Galletti, Brown's vice president for biology and medicine, is one of the world's most eminent researchers in the field of artificial organs. He is also working on an artificial pancreas, an artificial blood vessel and an artificial liver.

The plastic bag is Dr. Galletti's latest effort at making an artificial lung, a problem he started working on 25 years ago.

A half dozen times in recent months, he has split the chests of pigs and sheep and inserted his plastic bags. Each test told him a bit more about how the bag should be attached to the blood vessels and how the snarl of tubing should be designed.

In September or October, Dr. Galletti will perform the most crucial test yet. He will open the chest of a sheep, remove a lung and attach the artificial one to the major blood vessels that run to and from the heart.

The sheep's heart will pump blood through the tubing. If all goes well the artificial lung will accept carbon dioxide from the sheep's blood and replace it with oxygen. This is a task that the natural lung performs with millions of microscopic air sacs and thousands of metres of blood vessels.

The survival of the sheep and rejection of the artificial organ by the sheep's body are not important at this stage of the testing, Dr. Galletti said.

"We are only concerned with monitoring the sheep for a few

hours to measure how much oxygen transfer capacity we can get," he said.

to look for a solution to the rejection problem in tests a few months later. His plan is to line the

**In September or October, Dr. Galletti will open the chest of a sheep, remove a lung and attach the plastic bag to the major blood vessels that run to and from the heart.**

**Rejection problem**

If this test is successful, he hopes

sheep's chest cavity with some of its own skin before implanting the artificial lung.

Skin, he explained, is the one part of the body that is accustomed to contact with foreign objects.

Human tests are at least 10 years off, and that is only if everything goes well. Dr. Galletti said.

Eventually artificial lungs will be used to replace diseased human lungs or to supplement them, acting as a booster. However, practical use will not take place in this century, he said.

The Swiss-born physician said that whenever his research was

publicised he was besieged by lung patients who wanted to know if his work would be completed in time to help them.

"All you can say," Dr. Galletti said, "is sorry. It's not going to be helpful to you."

He said artificial organ research "is like building a cathedral. It's one stone and it's another stone and so on."

Many of the great cathedrals of Europe took so long to build that they are the work of several generations.

"You need to get younger people involved because eventually they are going to make the next step," he said. "No one person is going to do it all."

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## SPORTS

European Athletics Championships begin today  
All eyes focus on 800-m track

ATHENS (R) — The 1982 European Athletics Championships get off to a brisk start here Monday with the men's 10,000 metres final and Britain's multi-world record holder Sebastian Coe running in the 800 metres heats.

The 10,000 metres final, brought forward from Thursday because there were not enough runners for heats, looks set to be a battle between East Germany and Portugal.

Despite the late withdrawal through injury of Fernando Mamede, the fastest man over the distance this year, Portugal still have Carlos Lopes, 1976 Olympic silver medalist, carrying their hopes of a first European title.

Lopes briefly held the European record this year with a time of 27 minutes 24.39 seconds. Mamede then took it from him with 27.22.95.

But in-form East German Werner Schildhauer is hotly tipped

here to lift the first of a crop of medals expected to be won by his team-mates during the week-long games.

Other fancied runners include Belgium's Alex Hagelsteens, Finn Martti Vainio, winner in Prague four years ago, and Britain's Julian Goater.

Athens' steamy September heat could play a big part in the destination of the first medals, though Sunday a blustery wind cooled temperatures at the new 80,000 capacity Olympic stadium just outside the capital.

Keen interest will also focus Monday evening on Coe who, despite holding the world record for the event, has never won a major 800 metres title.

In the 1978 championships he led at blistering pace for most of the race before being overhauled by his compatriot Steve Ovett and eventual winner Olaf Beyer of East Germany.

Two years later at the Moscow Olympics, Coe was again beaten, this time into second place, by Ovett in a race which he says still haunts him.

Coe has been in impressive form in the past five weeks following a stress fracture of the leg, winning three 800 metres races in quick succession and helping to break the world record for the 4 x 800 metres relay.

The smooth-striding Briton, who also holds world records for the mile and 1,000 metres, faces no obvious threat in his heat Monday. But in other heats are Beyer and another East German, Hans Joachim Mogalle, who Coe says could be a dark horse.

He told reporters Sunday he was feeling mentally fresh, though he said it was hard to judge his fitness because of the effects of his seven-week lay-off because of injury.

Brazilian Santana set to put  
sparkle into Arab soccer

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Tele Santana, whose Brazil team provided the best entertainment in the recent World Cup finals, is all set to put a sparkle into Arab soccer.

The 51-year-old Brazilian manager hopes to move to Saudi Arabia to manage Jeddah club Al Ahli when his contract ends in December.

"It's a proposal that was made and should be confirmed, if it is, I'll go," he said in a recent interview.

Santana will go, accompanied by his wife, for one or two years depending on the contract.

"I know very little about Saudi Arabia, apart from some teams who have played here," he said. "It's a football which is trying to grow, and now it's getting the right men."

"I think their football (in the Middle East) is much more suited

to the Brazilian technique than to the European. They've brought in many European trainers, mainly British, but now they've decided that the right way is with Brazilian trainers," he said.

Santana moved into soccer's hottest spot in February 1980 and after a slowish start built Brazil into the world's most exciting side.

Zico, Socrates, Junior and company started the world finals as favourites and confirmed their status with glittering wins over the Soviet Union, Scotland, New Zealand and Argentina before a hat-trick by Italy's Paolo Rossi knocked out Brazil in the second round.

The 3-2 defeat by eventual champions Italy was the only game in which any team scored three goals against Brazil during Santana's reign.

When Brazil finished third in the 1978 World Cup, Santana's predecessor Claudio Coutinho was burned in effigy in Rio and his strategy fiercely attacked.

But Brazilian fans were kinder to Santana, treating his team's upset as an accident and the inevitable criticisms were muted.

Saronni of Italy turns  
a cycle dream into reality

GOODWOOD, England (R) — Giuseppe Saronni of Italy turned a dream into reality by winning the World Professional Road Race Cycling title Sunday.

The 24-year-old veteran of European distance racing added a gold medal to the silver he claimed in Prague last year with a telling burst of speed over the last 300 metres of the punishing 275 km one-day test.

As American Jonathan Boyer led the 17-rider chase to the line, Saronni sprang out of the pack and accelerated clear.

The charge took him comfortably ahead of his rivals and the blue-shirted Italian found time to cross the finish with his arms held high in triumph.

The exhausted Boyer faded to 10th place but his compatriot, 21-year-old newcomer Greg Lemond, was the surprise silver medalist, finishing five seconds behind Saronni.

Sean Kelly of Ireland, among the pre-race favourites along with Saronni, snatched third place from former Tour de France winner Joop Zoetemelk of the Net-

herlands. Kelly, Zoetemelk and the rest of the men still in contention up the last ascent were all credited with the same time, seven seconds behind Saronni's six hours 42 minutes 22 seconds.

It was the first time riders representing the United States and Ireland had won professional road medals since the annual event started in 1927.

Saronni said: "Everyone in my team worked for me, even Moser, and I hope to return this kindness in a future race."

"I knew my worth after finishing second last year and this year it was confirmed."

Lemond, the former world junior champion from Reno, Nevada, said he had only made the decision to race last Monday after suffering from a stomach virus the previous week.

"Had I been better prepared I might have been there at the finish," he said. "It was a 600 metres sprint for me and it was too much," added Lemond who is based in France.

Kelly said he missed a gear rid-

ing into the last bend, but did not think he could have caught Saronni.

The race proved costly for Frenchman Bernard Hinault — who completed his fourth Tour de France triumph in five attempts earlier this year.

Hinault, the winner two years ago and third last year, quit with only 10 of the 18 laps completed. The Frenchman was unhappy about the gear ratios on his bike, then gave up his bid for a golden treble after switching machines.

He said it was better to stop than ride at the back, adding that it was his first retirement in eight World Championship races.

Hinault had hoped to match Belgian Eddy Merckx's unique triple of victories in the Tour de France, Tour of Italy and World Championship in the same year. Reigning champion Freddy Maertens of Belgium dropped out even earlier.

Former winner Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands also failed to finish and compatriot Jan Raas, first in 1979, struggled home 17th.

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American Byers upsets strong  
field, wins Fifth Avenue race

NEW YORK (R) — American Tom Byers finished strongly to upset an outstanding field of runners and capture the second annual Fifth Avenue mile with a time of three minutes 53.35 seconds.

In second place was Steve Scott of the U.S. at 3:51.54, with New Zealand's John Walker third at 3:51.97.

In the women's mile run, Canadian Debbie Scott also registered an upset by winning the race in 4:23.96. In second place was Britain's Wendy Smith with 4:25.62.

Third went to 17-year-old American Kim Gallagher, who clocked 4:30.29.

Scott's time was five and half seconds better than anything she had ever done on a standard bank track.

Both the men's and women's competitions were staged in a southerly director from 82nd street to 62nd street down New York's Fifth Avenue.

Kenyan Sydney Maree, the defending champion, was sixth with a time of 3:53.51.

Barcelona reportedly paid  
\$8.3m for Maradona

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Barcelona paid \$8.3 million for Argentine World Cup soccer star Diego Maradona, the Barcelona daily El Periodico reported Saturday citing official documents.

The paper reproduced a letter they said the Spanish Football Federation wrote to the economy ministry which says the club paid \$2.3 million to Boca Juniors and \$6 million to Argentinos. Maradona's previous clubs.

Earlier reports of the price tag,

the biggest in football history, were of \$7.7 million.

El Periodico quoted team sources as saying the entire transaction could cost them up to \$15 million because they will have to borrow on the international market in order to pay for the 21-year-old star.

Spain's economy ministry has forbidden Barcelona to export more than \$650,000 a year in Pesetas.

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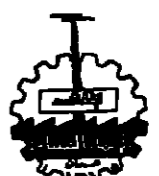
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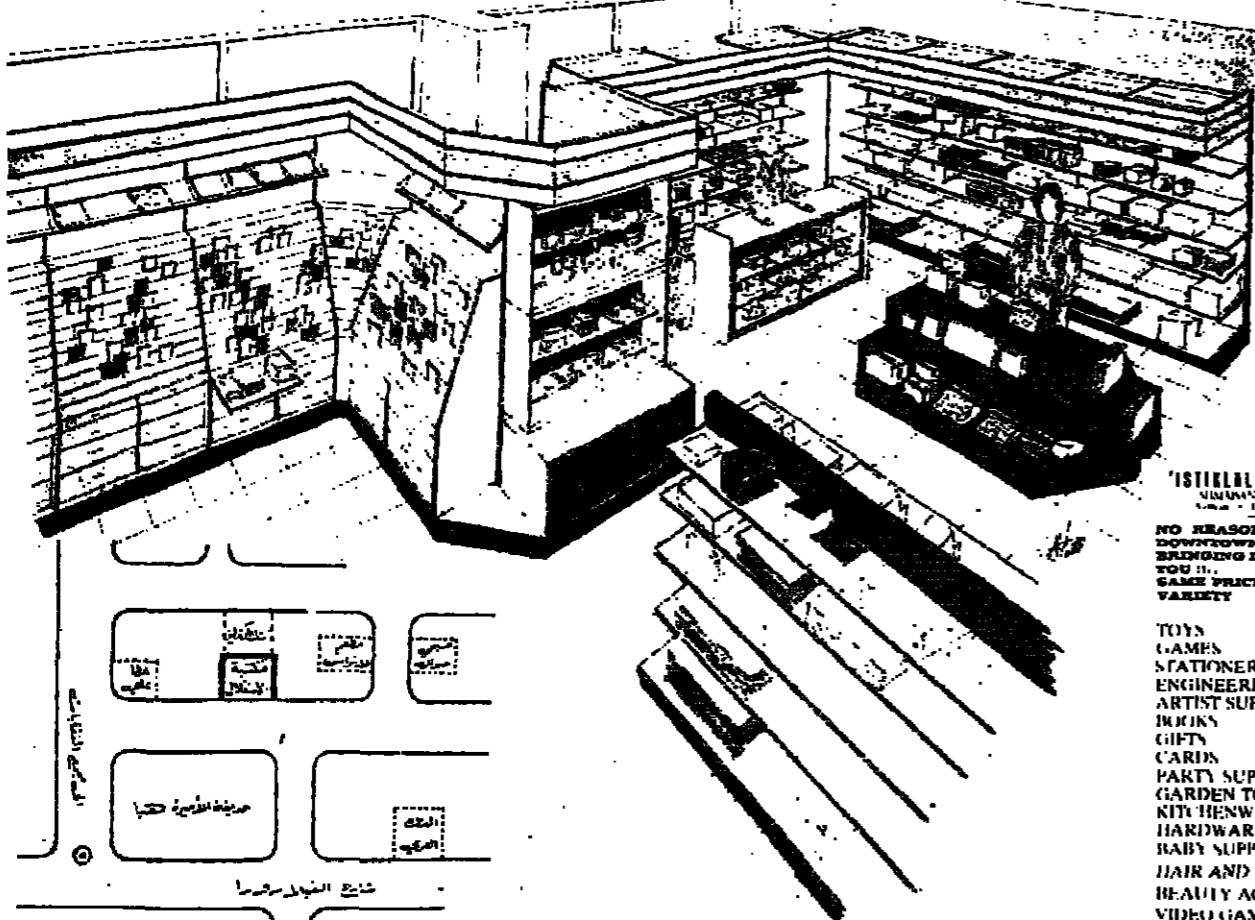
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# WORLD

## Chinese leadership to abolish much-abused post of chairman

PEKING (R) — The Chinese Communist Party, in another major blow to the prestige of Mao Tse-tung, has announced that it will soon abolish the top post of chairman and be led instead by a general secretary.

Party leader Hu Yaobang, who now holds both posts, told the 12th party congress the chairmanship would be abolished under a new party constitution expected to be adopted late this week.

Chairman Hu also disclosed plans for a gradual but thorough purge of corrupt officials and extreme leftists from the party starting at the end of 1983. He said the "rectification campaign" would take three years to implement.

The news of the abolition of the chairmanship, the most symbolic action taken to reduce Mao's influence since the founder of the People's Republic died in 1976, was kept quiet for five days by the government-controlled media.

The New China News Agency said it was announced by Mr. Hu in a major policy speech when the congress opened last Wednesday.

More orthodox structure

The changes, which will also involve the abolition of the six vice-chairmanships, mean that the party will revert to the more orthodox Communist structure which it had in the 1920s and 1930s before it came to power in 1949.

Its hierarchy will appear more

similar to the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Chairman Hu said that in future, it would be the job of the general secretary to convene meetings of the party's top policy-making body, the politburo, which now has 23 full members.

The general secretary would also continue to preside over the party secretariat, which is responsible for running day-to-day work and currently has 12 members.

What differences the changes will mean to the power structure will not be clear until a major leadership reshuffle is announced later during the 10-day meeting.

Chairman Hu said the standing committee of the politburo would continue to exist but there was no indication of who would be on it.

This body is the party's "inner cabinet" and at present consists of the top seven in the hierarchy—the chairman and vice-chairmen whose jobs are to be abolished.

He confirmed that the congress would set up a "central council of advisers" on which to place aging but still respected leaders who would withdraw from the front line to make room for younger and more able men.

Deng Xiaoping's position

There was no indication whether leaders like the powerful Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who has masterminded the restructuring, would sit on this body alone or would continue to hold their politburo jobs as well.

Analysts agree that Mr. Deng, 78, will continue to wield the real power behind the scenes, whatever his new title but say the council of elders could give him the means to remove from power those conservative Maoist leaders who oppose his sweeping, liberal reforms.

The abolition of the chairmanship is a major blow to Mao Tse-tung's prestige because he created the post for himself in 1945 and held it for over 30 years up to his death.

Mao is still officially revered in China as a great revolutionary leader but in a long reassessment of party history last year, he was strongly criticised for serious leftist mistakes.

Mao's personality cult

Mao's main error was the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976 in which hundreds of thousands of political opponents were brutally persecuted by fanatical red guards, many to their deaths.

He was able to rouse millions of people to frenzied mass fervour after a personality cult had raised his status to that of demigod—with his own bible, the famous "little red book" of quotations waved by his followers on every occasion.

Chairman Hu was quoted as saying the new draft party constitution, the text of which has not yet been released, specifically bans all personality cults in future.

He said it also sets much more rigorous standards of discipline for the 39 million party members, some of whom were still influenced by leftist thinking or had been corrupted by what he called "exploiting class ideologies."

The three-year rectification campaign would end with a re-registration of all party members. Those who failed to come up to the new standards after education would be expelled or asked to withdraw from the party.

Chinese leaders have stressed that it will not be a brutal Maoist-style purge. The campaign would rely instead on "criticism and self-criticism."

## Warsaw muzzles KOR

WARSAW (R) — The dissident movement KOR, whose leaders are to be tried on charges of subverting the state, included in its ranks some of the longest-serving campaigners for civil rights and political change in Communist Poland.

The movement, a loose alliance of intellectuals and veteran opposition figures, was formed in 1976 to give moral and practical help to those arrested, fined or sacked after violent demonstrations against food price increases.

Its leaders, the most vocal of whom included Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Miroslaw Chojacki, were deeply involved with Solidarity from its early days.

The movement, whose name stood for self-defence league, disbanded itself during the Solidarity congress a year ago.

KOR leaders, who continued to work with Solidarity, have been attacked in the Polish official media and by other East Bloc states as rabid anti-Communists, terrorists, and agents of Western imperialism.

Following a television and press campaign in recent weeks, it was announced on Friday that Mr. Kuron, Mr. Michnik, Mr. Wujec and Jan Litynski, already interned with Solidarity leaders, had been formally arrested.

The charge under which they were being investigated was trying to overthrow the state by force, which can result in a maximum death sentence.

Warrants were issued for others now at large, although they were not named, and investigations would go on in absentia against Mr. Chojacki, who is now in North America, and Jan Jozef Lipski, a history professor having medical treatment in London.

Police last week captured Zbigniew Romaszewski, a former KOR member. He had worked with the Solidarity underground in Warsaw, which has organised clandestine bulletins and radio broadcasts as well as demonstrations against military rule.

It has not been made clear whether the KOR leaders are to be charged with offences alleged to have been committed before the imposition of martial law last December 13.

Since then, tracts believed to be written by Mr. Kuron and Mr. Michnik which outline their own plans for resisting martial law, have been smuggled out of their internment prison of Bialoleka on the edge of the capital.

## Violence rises in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Two men on a motorcycle opened fire on the home of a high court judge in Lahore Sunday killing a policeman on guard duty, authorities said.

The judge, Mr. Justice Saeedur Rahman, was asleep when the two men attacked the house at about 4 a.m., the sources added.

The attack appeared to be the latest incident in a campaign of violence against supporters of the military government of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, they said.

In the past three days, five mysterious fires have broken out in government buildings in Lahore, capital of Pakistan's most populous Punjab province.

On Thursday, a hand-grenade was thrown at the home in Sialkot in Punjab province of Khwaja Mohammad Saffar, chairman of President Zia's nominated civilian advisory council.

In the past, the Pakistani authorities have blamed acts of terrorism on a Kabul-based group called Al Zulfikar which they say is led by the sons of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was toppled by President

Zia in a coup in 1977.

Sunday's attack occurred ahead of celebrations Monday to mark Pakistan's defence forces day.

Last November Pakistani officials said they had smashed an Al Zulfikar cell that planned wide-scale sabotage and assassinations to bring down President Zia's government and restore civilian rule.

But in the past month there have been signs of a renewed campaign of subversion with car bombs exploding at Lahore and Karachi airports, and attacks on trains.

Police sources said about 50 people had been questioned in connection with the grenade attack on Mr. Saffar's home on Thursday. Mr. Saffar was not home at the time.

Local press reports have said that Mr. Saffar, Interior Minister Mahmood Haroon and an unnamed politician have received death threats from Al Zulfikar in the past two weeks.

The sources said police were also investigating the Lahore fires, which were in the city's main post office, three public utility buildings and a college of education.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Pope prays for martial law victims

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul prayed Sunday for Poles who died in the latest demonstrations against martial law in his homeland.

"I pray for those Poles who are present here," he told the audience at the regular Sunday prayers at the papal summer residence in Rome. "I greet also those who have suffered most in recent days. We remember those who have died tragically in these days, and we pray for them through the intercession of the Virgin of Luján Goya." Poland's martial law authorities have said four people died and many more were injured when police broke up demonstrations in major cities.

### Over 100 Iranian guards killed, Mujahedeen say

LONDON (R) — The Iranian People's Mujahedeen organisation said Sunday its guerrillas had killed more than 100 revolutionary guards in Tehran over the past week. The Paris bureau of the left-wing underground resistance movement told Reuters by telephone that the guerrillas carried out at least 15 operations each day all over the capital. It said these operations demonstrated the scale of resistance to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

### Bonn holds Danish journalist for spying

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (R) — A West German magistrate has remanded Danish journalist Flemming Soerensen in custody on suspicion of spying for East Germany for the past 24 years, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor said here. He said Soerensen, 52, a freelance journalist who lived in the north German city of Flensburg after working for many years in Bonn, was held on an arrest warrant issued nearly four weeks ago and taken to Karlsruhe to appear before an examining magistrate. He said the journalist was on his way to Denmark when he was detained on the Danish border near Flensburg, implying that the warrant had been made out precautionarily on August 6 for such an eventual.

### 2 Spanish bishops leave for the Vatican

MADRID (R) — Two senior Spanish bishops left for the Vatican Sunday and well-informed church sources said they would ask Pope John Paul to postpone his visit to Spain in October to avoid a clash with a general election campaign there. Monsignor Gabino Diaz Merchan and Fernando Sebastian, president and secretary general of the Spanish episcopal conference, said they would make no recommendation, simply give the Pope a study of the problem and leave the decision to him.

### 228 Palestinian kids given Spanish treat

MADRID (R) — Some 228 Palestinian children from Beirut, whose parents were either killed or forced to leave by the Israeli invasion, arrived in Madrid Saturday night for a month's holiday as the guests of the Spanish government. The children, aged eight to 14, were accompanied by about 20 Palestinian adults. They were picked up by a Spanish aircraft in Damascus and welcomed in Madrid by the foreign ministry's vice-director general for the Middle East, Manuel Gomez. Spanish Red Cross President Enrique de la Mata, whose organisation is participating in the project, said the holiday was to help the youngsters overcome their recent trauma.

### Pakistani lawyers protest ban

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Lawyers in Pakistan's Punjab province boycotted courts for two hours Saturday in protest at a military government ban on political activities by their professional organisations, legal sources said. The sources said protest meetings were held by bar associations throughout the Punjab, the most populous of the country's four provinces.

## Cuban troops in Angola baulk at Namibian talks

LUSAKA (R) — An attempt to link a Namibian (South West African) independence settlement to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola remains a major obstacle to negotiations over the disputed territory.

The leaders of the six southern African "front-line" states attending a summit meeting in Lusaka Saturday expressed indignation at continuing moves by South Africa to connect the two issues.

In a communique, the leaders emphasised the importance of separating the decolonisation process in Namibia from the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

The front-line states are involved in negotiations aimed at giving Namibia its independence from South Africa sometime next year.

They support the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in its guerrilla war against South African rule in the territory. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma attended the front-line

summit.

The front-line leaders said they supported Angola's right to maintain a foreign military presence to protect its territory and said the introduction of the issue ran counter to the spirit of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

The front-line leaders also repeated an accusation that South Africa has launched a widespread campaign of destabilisation in the southern African region.

The communique said the campaign was aimed at sabotaging the efforts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a nine-nation group formed to reduce the region's dependence on South Africa.

The front-line leaders at the summit were presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

## French team to arrive in India

NEW DELHI (R) — A French delegation arrives here Monday to try to settle differences over proposed French supplies of uranium for an Indian atomic power plant near Bombay.

Discussions led by France's atomic energy chief, Francois de Wicquoy, were to have started last week, but were postponed because of reported Indian objections to a fresh safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Commission.

The three-member French team is led by Jacques Andreani, political affairs director in the external relations ministry. Indian officials said Sunday. The Times of India said Sunday New Delhi suggested that Paris should send a delegation with necessary political authority to conduct the negotiations.

Both Paris and New Delhi have played down differences over what newspapers here said were tough French conditions for deliveries, including safeguards on processing of spent fuel.

The fuel for the 450-megawatt Tarapur plant was supplied by the United States until last year when it stopped deliveries because of legislation banning uranium sales to countries that had not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

France agreed to replace the U.S. as supplier and the agreement was announced during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Washington last month.

"Normally the type of negotiations over basic issues which are beginning on Monday should not have been necessary if all loose ends had been tied up before the announcement... in Washington," the Times of India said.

Indian newspapers said New Delhi learnt of the French terms when Paris submitted a draft agreement proposing that controls would continue after shipments stopped and would also cover the use of by-products of the imported fuel.

India rejected the additional safeguards and suggested that France deliver the fuel under the terms of the 1963 agreement with the United States which provides safeguards against possible misuse of the fuel.

## 90 per cent in Israel want political gains from invasion

TEL AVIV — An overwhelming majority of the Israeli population back the war irrespective of the cost and some 90 per cent of the public insist that political benefits be extracted from the military victory.

This emerged from the August Jerusalem Post poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrachi research institute. The survey was held between August 10 and 19 among a sample of 1,937 adults, with institute director Dr. Sara Shemer noting the under-representation of the call-up age group of male adults.

Q. "If you had known before June 6 all that you know now, would you have supported the government's decision to launch the operation?"

Shemer pointed out that over 80 per cent backed going to war even if they had known the outcome and the cost. Pro-war sentiment is especially strong among Likud supporters (over 90 per cent) with 73 per cent of Labour supporters sharing this view.

She also pointed out that 64 per cent of all respondents would have supported the campaign beyond the 40-kilometre limit.

The hawkish mood of the public was indicated by the support given to entering Beirut by 46 per cent of all respondents, with Likud and Labour voters divided on this issue.

Q. "Your opinion when should we pull out of Lebanon?"

Now, unconditionally — 3.9 per cent.

Only after PLO leaves Beirut — 32.3 per cent.

Only after PLO leaves Beirut and international force arrives — 31.3 per cent.

Only after stable government established in Lebanon — 15.7 per cent.

Only after a peace treaty with an independent Lebanese government — 11.9 per cent.

Never leave Lebanon — 2.9 per cent.

Undecided — 2 per cent.

Shemer noted that 90 per cent were for extracting political benefits from the military victory. One-third would suffice with the PLO exit, another third links the IDF withdrawal to the arrival of the international force, and just over a quarter insists on tougher terms — either a stable government in Lebanon or a peace treaty.

The pollster noted a correlation between those for the limited war aim of 40 kilometres and those not placing too many conditions on the army's pull-out, and those who favoured maximalist war aims and tough terms for Israel's withdrawal.

— Jerusalem Post

## Legless RAF fighter ace dies at 72

LONDON (R) — Sir Douglas Bader, Britain's legless fighter pilot who became a legend for his World War II exploits, died Sunday at the age of 72.

Bader lost both legs in a flying accident in 1931, but at the outbreak of war he was back in the cockpit as the pilot of a Spitfire aircraft.

He destroyed an estimated 30 enemy planes, of which 22 were officially confirmed, and escaped four times as a prisoner-of-war.

Bader's larger-than-life Bravado helped to make him Britain's most famous pilot.

When he had his aircraft crash a steward ran to the wrecked aircraft with a glass of brandy. Bader waved him away saying he did not drink. Catching sight of Bader's mangled legs, the steward then gulped the brandy himself.

To the surgeon who later told him of the double amputation, Bader said: "That's all right, sir. I'll get some longer legs. I always wanted to be taller."

The legs he received actually made him slightly shorter. After many falls and setbacks he astounded everyone by not only walking unsupported but by dancing, swimming and playing sports.

Eighteen months after the crash he was invalided out of the Royal Air Force (RAF). But when war broke out in 1939 he badgered officials into letting him fly again.

In a Spitfire over the Dunkirk beaches in northern France he scored his first "kill", downing a Messerschmitt 109.

Collision with a Messerschmitt—which cut off the tail of his Spitfire—over France, in 1941, forced him to try to jump.

But his right leg caught in the cockpit. His Spitfire spiralled down from 7,000 metres to 1,200 metres before he could free his leg, which then shot out of his trousers. He was finally able to bail out but was then captured.

The Germans offered safe conduct to an RAF aircraft that would drop a replacement artificial leg. The offer was declined, but the leg was parachuted down during the next bombing raid.

Four times he escaped from his prison camp but was always caught, and his captors then took his legs away each night.

## West German looks for pirate hoard

VICTORIA (R) — A West German treasure hunter plans to take up the search for a pirate hoard believed to have been hidden in the Seychelles 250 years ago.

The Seychelles news agency (SAP) reported Sunday that the West German, whom it did not name, says he has information which could lead to the recovery of diamonds and jewellery plundered by the French pirate Olivier le Vasseur in 1721.

Together with an Englishman named Taylor, le Vasseur's ship attacked the Portuguese vessel La Vierge du Cap and made off with valuables from the Far East estimated to be worth some \$200 million Sunday.

Captured and standing at the gallows on the Indian Ocean island of La Reunion, le Vasseur threw a note into the crowd and said: "my treasures, to whoever will understand."

No-one has ever solved the riddle but a succession of treasure hunters has combed the main Seychelles island of Mahe in search of the hoard.

In 1923 some carved inscriptions were found on rocks on a Mahe beach and later excavation turned up two coffins containing the bodies, assumed to be pirates, with gold rings in their left ears.

The biggest excavation of the site, at Belombre, was done by Reginald Cruise-Wilkins, an English former grenadier guardsman who spent 20 years until his death removing rocks and pumping water from pools, to no avail.

Seychelles government officials say there is a possibility that the treasure could be hidden in the 92-island Indian Ocean archipelago but have not said whether they believe the West German's venture is worthwhile.

The islands were used as hiding places by pirates who attacked vessels returning to Europe from the Gulf and Arabia.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
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East-West vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ AK842  
♥ 96  
♦ K83  
♣ A74

**EAST**  
♠ Void  
♥ 8732  
♦ J104  
♣ J10965

**SOUTH**  
♠ 9653  
♥ AKQ5  
♦ AQ2  
♣ KJ

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass  
5 ♥ Pass 6 NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

We have been taken to task for suggesting that rubber bridge and duplicate are really two entirely different games. To fortify our contention, consider how you would play this hand at those two forms of the game.

There is nothing to the auction. After North opens the bidding, South's hand is worth going to slam, and it's simply a matter of whether you play in spades or no trump. South chose the latter, in case one of his minor suit tenaces needed protection from the opening lead.

At duplicate bridge, the

first question you ask yourself is whether you are in a good contract. Obviously, the answer is yes. Next, are the other pairs sitting in your direction likely to get to slam? Again, the answer is yes. Therefore, you must make at least the same number of tricks that they do.

The slam is safe if spades break either 2-2 or 3-1. The only problem is a 4-0 distribution. This is far less likely than a 2-2 division. If you take a safety play to protect against a 4-0 split, you will lose to all those pairs who cashed the ace-king of spades and found a 2-2 division. So you lead to the spade king at trick two and go down when East shows out.

At rubber bridge, or even IMP team-of-four play, the overtrick is relatively unimportant. You stand to lose so much if spades break 4-0, and to gain so little if you find an even spade split, that it would be foolish not to guard against an unlucky distribution. At trick two, therefore, you lead a low spade from hand and, if West plays low, you finesse the eight. Your foresight pays off when East shows out. You lose only one spade trick, but you make your slam and pocket a fair amount of change in the process. (If West plays an honor on the first spade lead, you win and play a low spade to the nine. Now you can finesse for West's remaining honor.)

## Equatorial Guinea recovers from 'the time of Macias'

By Tom Gilroy  
Reader

DOUALA, Cameroon — Equatorial Guinea, the tiny West African state which endured 11 years of random arrest, torture and execution, is struggling to return to the mainstream of nations.

Three years after the execution of deranged dictator Francisco Macias Nguema, Equatorial Guinea's 250,000 people approved a constitution which, on paper at least, is one of the most liberal in Africa.

Despite criticism by exile groups, the new charter received overwhelming support in an August 15 referendum, Western diplomats in neighbouring Cameroon said.

The constitution, approved by the United Nations, guarantees human rights, and universal suffrage and prepares the way for a national assembly, local government and a free judiciary.

Less appealing to critics is the provision for President Teodoro Obiang Nguema — who overthrew

his despotic cousin in 1979 — to remain in office for the next seven years with wide powers to rebuild the shattered country.

The time of Macias

But even a step in the direction of democracy contrasts favourably with the 11 years of terror which is simply called "the time of Macias."

The former dictator, who called himself "the unique miracle" in one of 46 self-bestowed honours, is estimated by Western diplomats to have killed 50,000 people and enslaved a further 40,000 on state-owned plantations.

At independence from Spain in 1968, Equatorial Guinea was one of the potentially wealthiest countries on the continent, with one of the highest per capita incomes.

It had a promising tourist industry, with fine hotels, nightclubs and casinos. Thanks to rich volcanic soil on the island of Bioko, the country shipped almost 40,000 tonnes a year of the

world's best cocoa to Europe and America.

"The time of Macias" changed all that.

"Income" had lost all meaning, since survivors of the era said that for years there had been nothing to buy. Cocoa production dropped to about 5,000 tonnes a year and of the 40,000 hectares (98,000 acres) of plantations the country in 1968, all but 3,000 hectares (7,400 acres) have reverted to jungle.

### Exiled opposition

Apart from killing an estimated one-fifth of the population, Macias also forced over 100,000 people to go abroad. Most went to neighbouring African states, but some intellectuals went to Spain, where they formed opposition groups.

Partly responding to pressure from those groups, foreign aid after the 1979 coup was made dependent on political liberalisation.

Following the approval of the

Handwritten signature: محمد علي